

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY

STUDENTS

INTENDING TO QUALIFY THEMSELVES TO PRACTISE

AS

Apothecaries,

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES.

MDCCCXXXI.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GILBERT & RIVINGTON,

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

1831.

REGULATIONS,

§c.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LONDON,
SEPTEMBER, 1831.

THE Court of Examiners of the SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON, in conformity with their declaration of last year, have not made any alterations in their Rules and Regulations then published, although there are one or two points to which their attention has been more particularly directed, and which the lapse of another year may, perhaps, render it incumbent upon them to notice.

The Court thought it advisable last year to address some prefatory remarks to those most interested in the scheme of education which they were establishing, and they are induced, from various considerations, to take this occasion of extending their observations, and of again calling the especial attention of professional men, and also of the parents of youth destined to the profession,

to several very important points that were but briefly noticed at that time. These observations are not founded upon theoretical views, but are the result of the extensive experience which the Court, acting under the directions of the Act of Parliament "for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries," have had afforded to them.

That the Apothecary should have a sound and liberal education, and be practically acquainted with the duties of his profession, must be immediately apparent when the important and responsible nature of those duties is duly considered. The Apothecary ministers to the great mass of the people in the function of the Physician, and by the usage of society has the immediate superintendance of the public health entrusted to him; in the metropolis and the large provincial towns, he can be aided in cases of difficulty by the learning of the Physician; but elsewhere he cannot avail himself of such valuable and desirable assistance, and in cases of danger, which are of frequent occurrence, he is obliged to rely exclusively upon his own resources, and can alone be sustained under his awful responsibility, by a well founded reliance on a knowledge of his profession.

The medical education of Apothecaries was heretofore conducted in the most desultory and unsatisfactory manner; no systematic course of study was enjoined by authority, or established

by usage; some subjects were attended to superficially and unprofitably, and others of great importance were neglected altogether. In their endeavours to remedy these defects the Court of Examiners have been solicitous to proceed with the utmost circumspection, advancing progressively to the end they have in view, guided by their own experience, and aided by the suggestions offered by others for their consideration.

Before the student enters on his course of study more immediately professional, it is indispensably necessary that he should have received a classical education; in addition to the benefits resulting therefrom in the mental discipline it affords, a familiar knowledge of Greek and Latin is imperatively requisite to the medical student, since most of the terms of art employed in medicine and its associated sciences are derived from those languages, and his means of comprehending and retaining the information imparted by his teachers will materially depend on his acquaintance with them. That he may acquire the power of reasoning accurately on the complicated phenomena of life and disease, he will find the mathematical sciences of the greatest utility; and since many valuable contributions to professional literature have been made in the French and German languages, it is desirable, when opportunity offers, or circumstances will permit, that the youth should also be instructed in those languages, so

as to be enabled to read and translate them with facility.

It is obvious that an education of this extent cannot be obtained in the limited time generally devoted to scholastic studies. The Court, therefore, advise that the apprenticeship required by the Act of Parliament should not be entered on till the age of seventeen, and that during the two succeeding years especial care should be taken to keep up and improve, by daily reading, the knowledge previously acquired.

Parents, in selecting a practitioner with whom to place their sons, should ascertain that he is *legally qualified* to practise as an Apothecary, and also satisfy themselves that the nature of his engagements will permit him to regulate and superintend the studies of his pupil. A systematic course of study should be arranged by which the pupil might be conducted progressively from elementary principles to the practical observance of disease, neither wasting his time by exclusive attention to pharmaceutic manipulations, nor employing it with as little profit in a premature attendance on the sick. He may thus be enabled at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three to present himself for examination. The law certainly allows him to undergo his examination at the age of twenty-one; but considering the nature, variety, and extent of his studies, and that he is not likely

at that early period to have an opportunity of commencing practice; a little further delay will be no present sacrifice, and cannot fail to be productive of great eventual advantage to him.

In his attendance in the lecture-room, and at the hospital, the student requires the friendly and experienced aid and guidance of his teachers; and it cannot be doubted that the learned individuals, who occupy the public chairs as lecturers, will be ready to afford their assistance, by pointing out to their classes the course of reading which will best illustrate their respective lectures; and also by ascertaining, in occasional examinations, the progress each pupil is making in his studies. The Court are aware that in large classes there are some attendant difficulties, but the advantages which would necessarily flow from a more intimate intercourse than has hitherto existed between lecturer and pupil would amply compensate for them.

In addition to these suggestions there is another most important point to which the Court of Examiners solicit the especial attention of the Physicians connected with Hospitals and recognised Dispensaries. Under their instruction, at the bedside of the patient, the student ought to learn the practical duties of his profession, by becoming acquainted with disease, not merely as it is described by authors, but as it actually appears in nature, under all the various modifications of sex,

age, and temperament. The clear, distinct, and vivid impression made on the student's mind by clinical instruction, efficiently conducted, renders clinical teaching especially valuable, and the Court are most earnest in their desire that students should be encouraged to avail themselves of it with the utmost diligence.

The Court of Examiners have too much reason to know and lament, that notwithstanding all their precautions, the attendance upon Lectures, and more especially that upon Hospital Practice, is often grossly eluded or neglected; and they deem it their duty to express a hope that the teachers with whom the correction of this abuse must principally rest, will turn their attention to the removal of an evil of such magnitude. It would be competent for them to insist upon periodical signatures from their respective classes, proving that the pupils are actually in attendance; and it would be equally in their power entirely to withhold certificates from those who have neglected their attendance, or to qualify the testimonial in such a manner, that the Court may apply to those who have been negligent that degree of rigid scrutiny, which the justice of the case might appear to demand.

Among the regulations of last year the Court deemed it expedient to endeavour, by periodical registrations, to secure a consecutive and regular

attendance on the several courses of lectures required by them. This important regulation the Hall of the Society afforded them the ready means of carrying into effect with students at the schools in London ; but without the assistance of gentlemen attached to those in the provincial towns, it could not have been adopted in them ; the Court are anxious, therefore, to avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their thanks to those gentlemen at the several schools who so readily and cheerfully entered into their views, and who now give them their kind assistance by superintending the provincial registrations.

EVERY CANDIDATE FOR A CERTIFICATE TO PRACTISE AS AN APOTHECARY, WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE TESTIMONIALS,

OF HAVING SERVED AN APPRENTICESHIP * OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS TO AN APOTHECARY :

OF HAVING ATTAINED THE FULL AGE † OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS :

AND OF GOOD MORAL CONDUCT ‡.

STUDENTS WHOSE ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES COMMENCED ON OR AFTER JANUARY, 1831, MUST, IN ADDITION TO THESE TESTIMONIALS, ADDUCE PROOF OF HAVING DEVOTED AT LEAST TWO YEARS TO AN ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES AND HOSPITAL PRACTICE ; AND OF

* The apprenticeship must have been served with a person legally qualified to practise as an Apothecary, either by having been in practice prior to or on the 1st of August, 1815, or by having received a certificate of his qualification from the Court of Examiners.

† As evidence of age, a copy of the baptismal register will be required in every case where it can possibly be procured.

‡ A testimonial of moral character from the gentleman to whom the Candidate has been an apprentice, will always be more satisfactory than from any other person.

HAVING ATTENDED THE FOLLOWING COURSES
OF LECTURES * :

CHEMISTRY :	{ Two Courses—Each Course consisting of not less than Forty-five Lectures.
MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS :	{ Two Courses—Each Course consisting of not less than Forty-five Lectures.
ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY :	{ Two Courses: { Of the same extent as required by the Royal College of Surgeons of London.
ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS :	{ Two Courses: { Of the same extent as required by the Royal College of Surgeons of London.
PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE OF MEDICINE:	{ Two Courses—Each Course consisting of not less than Forty-five Lectures, to be attended subsequently to the termination of the first Course of Lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Anatomy and Physiology.
BOTANY :	One Course.
MIDWIFERY : and the DISEASES OF WOMEN and CHILDREN :	{ Two Courses: { To be attended during the second year.
FORENSIC MEDICINE :	One Course:

Students are likewise recommended to avail themselves of instruction in *Morbid Anatomy*.

* The Lectures required in each course respectively, must be given on separate days.

The Candidate must also have attended for *Twelve Months*, at least, the Physician's Practice at an Hospital containing not less than sixty beds, and where a Course of Clinical Lectures is given; or for *Fifteen Months* at an Hospital wherein Clinical Lectures are not given; or for *Fifteen Months* at a Dispensary* connected with some Medical School recognised by the Court. The whole of such attendance to be subsequent to the first year of attendance on Lectures.

STUDENTS WHOSE ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE 1st OF FEBRUARY, 1828, WILL BE ADMITTED TO EXAMINATION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1826, VIZ. AFTER AN ATTENDANCE ON,

One Course of Lectures on Chemistry:

One Course of Lectures on Materia Medica :

Two Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology :

Two Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine :

And six Months' Physician's Practice at a Hospital, or nine Months at a Dispensary.

THOSE WHO BEGAN TO ATTEND LECTURES SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE 1st OF FEBRUARY,

* Certificates of attendance on the Physician's Practice at Dispensaries will continue to be received until the 1st of January, 1833, from all such as have heretofore been admitted, but after that time the present regulation will be strictly adhered to.

1828, AND PREVIOUSLY TO THE 1st OF OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REGULATIONS OF SEPTEMBER, 1827, VIZ. AFTER AN ATTENDANCE ON

One Course of Lectures on Chemistry:

One Course of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany:

Two Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology:

Two Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine: these last having been attended *subsequently* to the LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY and MATERIA MEDICA, and to one Course at least of ANATOMY:

And *six Months, at least,* Physician's Practice at a HOSPITAL, or *nine Months* at a DISPENSARY; such Attendance having commenced *subsequently* to the termination of the first COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

THOSE WHOSE ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES COMMENCED IN OCTOBER, 1828, MUST HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE REGULATIONS OF SEPTEMBER, 1828, VIZ. BY HAVING ATTENDED

Two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry:

Two Courses of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany:

Two Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology:

Two Courses of Anatomical Demonstrations:

Two Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine: these last having been attended *subsequently* to one COURSE OF LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, and ANATOMY.

And *six Months, at least,* the Physician's Practice at a HOSPITAL (containing not less than sixty beds.) or *nine*

Months at a DISPENSARY: such Attendance to have commenced subsequently to the termination of the first Course of LECTURES on the Principles and Practice of MEDICINE.

ALL STUDENTS WHO BEGAN TO ATTEND LECTURES IN JANUARY, 1829, ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE ATTENDED THE PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AT A HOSPITAL FOR NINE MONTHS, OR AT A DISPENSARY FOR TWELVE MONTHS, AND ALSO TO HAVE ATTENDED,

Two Courses of LECTURES on MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN.

The Testimonials of attendance on Lectures, and Hospital Practice, must be given on a printed form, with which Students may be supplied, on application, at the under-mentioned places:

In LONDON, at the Beadle's Office, at this Hall.

In EDINBURGH, at Messrs. Mac Lachlan and Stewart's, booksellers.

In DUBLIN, at Messrs. Hodges and Smith's, booksellers.

In the provincial towns, where there are Medical Schools, from the Gentlemen who keep the register of the School.

No other form of Testimonial will be received; and no attendance on Lectures will qualify a Candidate for examination, unless the Lecturer is recognised by the Court.

The names of the Lecturers recognised by the Court, may be seen on application to the several

Gentlemen acting as Registrars in the Provincial Schools, and at the Beadle's office at the Hall.

The Teachers in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, recognised by the constituted Medical Authorities in those places respectively, are recognised by the Court.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO BE RECOGNISED AS LECTURERS, ARE REFERRED TO THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS OF THE COURT, PASSED ON THE 18th OF NOVEMBER, 1830, VIZ.

RESOLVED,

That a Member of the Court of Examiners shall not be recognised as a Lecturer on any branch of Medical Science.

That the Court will not recognise any *New Teacher* who may give Lectures on more than *two* branches of Medical Science; nor will they sanction a Teacher already recognised in giving Lectures on any new branch of the Science, if already he gives Lectures on *two*.

That the Court will not recognise a Teacher until he has given a Public Course of Lectures on the subject he purposes to teach; but if, after such preliminary Course of Lectures, the Teacher should be recognised, the Student's Certificate of Attendance on that Course will be received.

That the Court will not recognise a Teacher until he has produced very satisfactory testimonials of his attainments in the science he purposes to teach, and also of his ability as a Teacher of it, from persons of acknowledged talents and of distinguished acquirements in the particular branch of science in question.

That satisfactory assurance shall also be given that the Teacher is in possession of the means requisite for the full illustration of his Lectures, viz. that he has, if lecturing—

On CHEMISTRY, a Laboratory and competent Apparatus :

On MATERIA MEDICA, a Museum sufficiently extensive :

On ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, a Museum sufficiently well furnished with Preparations, and the means of procuring recent Subjects for Demonstration :

On BOTANY, a Hortus Siccus, Plates or Drawings, and the means of procuring fresh Specimens :

On MIDWIFERY, a Muscum, and such an Appointment in a Public Midwifery Institution as may enable him to give his Pupils practical Instructions.

That the Lecturer on the PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE must be, if he lectures in London, or within seven miles thereof, a Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London ; and if he lectures beyond seven miles from London, and should not be thus qualified, he must be a graduated Doctor of Medicine of a British University of four years' standing (unless previously to his graduation he had been for four years a Licentiate of this Court.)

That the Lecturer on MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS must be a Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London ; a graduated Doctor of Medicine of a British University of four years' standing, (unless previously to his graduation he had been for the same length of time a Licentiate of this Court) ; or he must be a Licentiate of this Court of four years' standing.

That the Lecturer on ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY must either be recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or must be a Member of that College of four years' standing.

That the DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY must either be recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or must be a Member of that College.

REGISTRATION.

A book is kept at the Hall of the Society for the Registration, at stated times, of the names of Students, and the Lectures, Hospitals, or Dispensaries they attend.

All Students, in London, are required to appear personally, and to register the several classes for which they have taken Tickets ; and those only will be considered to have complied with the regulations of the Court whose names and classes in the register correspond with the testimonials of the Teachers.

The book will be open for the registration during the first Twenty-one days of the months of October, February, and June, from Nine o'clock until Two.

The Court also require Students at the Provincial Medical Schools to register their names in their own hand-writing, and the classes they attend, with the Registrar of each respective school, within fourteen days from the commencement of each Course of Lectures, and those Students only will be deemed to have complied with the Regulations whose names are so registered.

NAMES OF GENTLEMEN HAVING THE CARE OF
THE REGISTERS.

BATH	R. T. Gower, Esq... <i>Lecturer on Anatomy.</i>
BIRMINGHAM..	W. Sands Cox, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
BRISTOL	{ Dr. Wallis, <i>Ditto.</i>
	{ Henry Clark, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
HULL	Edward Wallis, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
LEEDS.....	Charles Turner Thacrah, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
LIVERPOOL....	William Gill, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
MANCHESTER	{ Joseph Jordan, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
	{ Thomas Turner, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
SHEFFIELD ..	{ Wilson Overend, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>
	{ W. Jackson, Esq. <i>Ditto.</i>

Each Student at his first registration will receive the printed form on which he is to obtain the certificates of his Teachers.

EXAMINATION.

Every person offering himself for examination must give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Society on or before the Monday previously to the day of Examination, and must also at the same time deposit all the required Testimonials at the office of the Beadle, where attendance is given every day, except Sunday, from *Nine* until *Tico o'clock.*

Candidates will be admitted to examination in the order in which their names stand on the notice paper; and those neglecting to attend agreeably to their notice, will, upon a subsequent application, be placed at the bottom of the list.

The examination of the Candidate will be as follows :

1. In translating parts of Celsus de Medicinâ, or Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, the Pharmacopæia Londinensis, and Physicians' Prescriptions :
2. In Chemistry :
3. In Materia Medica and Therapeutics :
4. In Botany :
5. In Anatomy and Physiology :
6. In the Practice of Medicine.

By the 22d section of the Act of Parliament no rejected Candidate can be re-admitted to be examined until the expiration of six months from his former examination.

The Court meet in the Hall *every Thursday*, where Candidates are required to attend at A QUARTER BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK.

The Act directs the following sums to be paid for certificates.

For London, and within ten miles thereof, Ten Guineas.

For all other parts of England and Wales, Six Guineas.

Persons having paid the latter sum become entitled to practise in London, and within ten miles thereof, by paying Four Guineas in addition.

For an Assistant's Certificate, Two Guineas.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT,

JOHN WATSON,
SECRETARY.

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

Sept. 22, 1831.

For information relative to these REGULATIONS, Medical Students are referred to Mr. Watson, who may be seen at his residence, 43, Berners Street, between the hours of Nine and Ten o'clock every morning (Sunday excepted); and for information on all other subjects connected with the "Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries," application is to be made to Mr. Edmund Bacot, Clerk of the Society, who attends at the Hall every Tuesday and Thursday from One to Three o'clock.

It is expressly ordered by the Court of Examiners, that no gratuity be received by any officer of the Court.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GILBERT & RIVINGTON,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.